

INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	12.5	Kyoto	Sho. 7
Belgium	20.8	Lebanon	12.25
Denmark	3.50	Luxembourg	20.15
Egypt	40.7	Norway	2.75
Finland	22.2	Netherlands	1.50
France	2.50	Nigeria	20.15
Germany	1.50	Peru	3.15
Greece	18.0	Portugal	20.15
India	40.0	Spain	40.0
Iran	40.0	Sweden	2.75
Italy	40.0	Switzerland	1.75
Japan	1.00	Turkey	1.75
U.S. Military (Eur.)	80.35	Yugoslavia	20.15

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Monday, cloudy, showers. Temp. 51-63. Tuesday, cloudy. LONDON: Monday, cloudy. Temp. 54-63. Tuesday, similar. CHICAGO: Monday, cloudy. Temp. 59-71. Tuesday, similar. NEW YORK: Monday, cloudy. Temp. 59-71. Tuesday, similar.

No. 29,634

PARIS, MONDAY, MAY 22, 1978

Established 1887

### 3 Terrorists Die In Orly Gunfight At El Al Lounge

PARIS, May 21 (AP) — Three terrorists armed with submachine guns and grenades opened fire on Israeli-bound passengers in an Orly Airport lounge yesterday. They were killed by police and Israeli security forces in a half-hour gun battle.

### J.S. Jet Sale Criticized By Israelis

PARIS, May 21 (AP) — The Israeli government accused the United States today of undermining the Middle East arms balance by selling a fleet of 100 F-15 fighter jets to Israel.

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West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt Eased Schmidt Attitude Is Seen Toward Moscow

(The following article was written by Arnold de Borchgrave, a senior editor of Newsweek magazine.)  
HAMBURG — A Zbigniew Brzezinski recently told a German visitor that West Germany seemed to be engaged in a process of "self-Finlandization." In geopolitical jargon, Finlandization means the gradual neutralization of West Europe as the United States continues a policy of retrenchment and the Soviet Union becomes, de facto, the world's paramount military power. The visitor, an expert on the German and European scenes, disputed President Carter's national security adviser.

### Japanese Police on Guard Flights Begin at Narita Airport

NARITA, Japan, May 21 (AP) — The first passengers arrived today at Tokyo's troubled new international airport under the watchful eyes of 15,000 policemen.

### Soviet Employees at UN Held on U.S. Spy Charges

WASHINGTON, May 21 (WP) — Soviet employees at the United Nations were arrested yesterday on charges that they paid \$100 in cash for secret Navy tests on anti-submarine war-

## At Least 71 Whites Slain French and Belgian Units Seize Control of Kolwezi

KINSHASA, Zaire, May 21 (AP) — French and Belgian paratroopers joined forces yesterday to break the rebel hold on the city of Kolwezi and began the evacuation of trapped foreigners. At least 71 Europeans were reported killed by the rebels in the embattled copper-mining center.

Some of the 1,500 foreigners flown from southern Zaire to Kinshasa said there was still fighting in Kolwezi when they left. But French and Belgian officials later said their troops controlled the city, although small bands of rebels remained.

Col. Cavarrot said that 25 to 30 rebels were killed in the French airborne assault launched Friday. The French Defense Ministry said one soldier of the French Foreign Legion was killed in Kolwezi and several others were wounded. A spokesman said the French mission in Kolwezi "can be regarded as terminated," but there was no indication that the 600 legionnaires were being withdrawn.

No Casualties Reported  
No casualties were reported among some 1,000 Belgian paratroopers sent into Kolwezi early yesterday.

"When we saw the paratroopers dropping we knew that our suffering had come to an end, this way or another," a British mother of three told reporters here. The woman, who asked not to be identified, said she and her family — like most foreigners — had lived behind the closed doors of their homes during the rebel occupation.

The refugees, who included at least eight wounded, were the first of 2,500 foreigners, mostly Belgians and French, who had been stranded in Kolwezi when the Angolabased rebels invaded May 12. They were flown 160 miles north from Kolwezi to Kamina yesterday and then on to Kinshasa, 700 miles northwest of the war zone in mineral-rich Shaba province. The French Foreign Ministry said that the Western forces planned to speed up the evacuation Sunday by driving some of the refugees to safety in Kinshasa.

Refugees in Brussels  
Three planeloads of refugees arrived in Brussels this afternoon and two more were expected tonight. King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola were on hand when the first plane landed in Brussels.

Some of the refugees arriving in Brussels complained that the French delayed too long in sending in paratroopers.

"If they had landed one day earlier," said Francois Postorino, a mining firm employee, "there probably would have been fewer victims, but if they had landed one day later it would have been a real massacre."

Gerard Lefevre, a manager for the Zaire-owned Securite mining company, said he had heard two rebels speak Portuguese and had seen others wearing Cuban uniforms.

Premier Leo Tindemans said in Brussels that French paratroopers found the bodies of 60 Europeans slain by the rebels. French and Belgian officials had reported that 11 other Europeans were killed earlier.

Hostages Taken  
The 11 were mostly Belgians, they said, but one was Italian. He was identified as Bruno Rossi, shot in his home in a struggle with a rebel.

Mr. Tindemans said that the rebels took a number of hostages with them as they fled, including seven Frenchmen. He said he did not know the exact number taken, and Belgian forces have been ordered to attempt a rescue.

The United States provided essential aid to Belgium in the air-

borne operation. Mr. Tindemans said, "It was not enough to fly there... there was no fuel on the spot. It was only after we knew that the U.S. government was willing to help us with tanker planes that our undertaking was made possible."

The Zaire news agency said that the rebels massacred European men and raped the wives and daughters of the victims. The French Defense Ministry said the bodies of 40 European men were found in the Kolwezi police station that had been the rebels' headquarters.

French paratroopers jumped into Kolwezi Friday and Saturday after air attacks by Zairian air force jets. The legionnaires linked up yesterday.

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A French Foreign Legionnaire soldier in Kolwezi walks past house in which 34 persons were slain.

## Kolwezi in the Silence of Death

By Erik Van Es

KOLWEZI, Zaire, May 21 (UPI) — The house of death seemed so quiet. Even Africa's ever-present crickets had fallen silent in the stench that hung over Kolwezi's streets.

The house was small, painted white. Outside its open front door lay two corpses, both white men. One wore a sweater with the words "Yale University" written on the chest. They were surrounded by the contents of several looted suitcases: underwear, bits of paper, a shirt, a child's doll.

The pile of hundreds of gleaming brass cartridge cases should have warned me of what might be inside, but thousands of cartridges are scattered all over the streets and I paid no special attention and walked through the door into a small room.

The body of a gray-haired man was sprawled across the threshold. Further in the room, corpses lay on one another in a knee-deep pile. One man had thrown a protective arm over a small girl. Others had their arms across their faces.

In the corner sat a woman's body held upright by the press of other bodies. She still had her fingers pressed to her ears and her mouth was wide open in a silent scream of terror.

The French Foreign Legionnaire behind me swore softly. He was pale and trembling. So was I. Thirty-four persons died in that small room. Their killers stood on the lawn a few yards away and opened fire with machine guns through the window.

I talked to the Belgian paratroopers' chaplain at the airport, among the refugees with pets and hastily packed possessions. He was close to tears.

"What I have seen, what I have seen," he said in a despairing voice.

He had toured streets of the town a few hours before.

The rebels opened the doors of white homes, tossed grenades inside and closed the doors. "Then they went in and shot whoever was still alive," the chaplain said.

"Oh my God, it was awful to see those bodies."

Outside a high metal gate on another street lay the bodies of five whites. Part of a woman's leg had been gnawed away by dogs.

The French and Belgian legionnaires are still looking for Europeans, living and dead. Senior officers believe about 150 Europeans were killed in Kolwezi.

I was told how a girl's head was

chopped off with one blow of a machete. I saw people slashed by machetes and a man with 17 bullet wounds in his body.

The whites all have stories of killings, looting and rape. They say they will never return to Kolwezi.

"All my life I have taught at black missionary schools," said Richard Muller, a Belgian. "But now I think the blacks should all be killed."

Bodies, black and white, lie bloated in the streets. Shattered cars, their doors flung open, contain more corpses.

There are no sounds in Kolwezi. No cars move. No children play. Kolwezi is dead.

### Gusman Takes Office Aug. 16

## Dark Dominican Days: Democracy Almost Lost

By Karen DeYoung

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, May 21 (WP) — After three days of confusion and fears of a military coup, the Dominican Republic's leaders seem to have reconciled themselves to the defeat of President Joaquin Balaguer.

If there is no last-minute military resistance or surprises in what is now a near-complete tally of results from Tuesday's election, Antonio Guzman, 67, a businessman-cattle rancher, will replace Mr. Balaguer, 70, on Inauguration Day Aug. 16.

The armed forces, which apparently panicked Wednesday and stopped the central vote tabulation here when initial returns showed Mr. Guzman winning easily, have gone back to their barracks.

While the United States and other countries sent angry telegrams to Mr. Balaguer demanding to know what was going on, and troops roamed empty streets, Mr. Balaguer and military leaders reportedly argued about what to do next.

The only official statement released described the situation as "normal." Despite strong evidence to the contrary, the statement, issued by the military, denied that a coup was in progress.

On Wednesday evening, the government appeared to bend to international pressure, and it was announced that tabulation would resume. While the tabulation centers reopened Thursday morning, their work was repeatedly interrupted when soldiers, still stationed outside, entered the buildings and cleared them at gunpoint. The confused troops backed off when confronted by angry electoral officials who under Dominican law are

the country's supreme authority during election time.

The military's efforts were futile because the majority of the nation's precincts had counted ballots immediately after poll-closing Tuesday night and had given certified copies of the results to poll-watchers from each party before calling the figures to Santo Domingo.

Officials from Mr. Guzman's Dominican Revolutionary Party said that their certified precinct copies showed him with a 2-to-1 victory over Mr. Balaguer, which some central electoral officials confirmed privately.

When the Balaguer's Reformist Party unexpectedly claimed Thursday afternoon that totals from its copies showed a 180,000-vote plurality for Mr. Balaguer, many Dominicans feared the government had scrapped its plans for a coup and now planned to steal the election.

But late Thursday night Mr. Balaguer went on television to promise that he would respect the election results. In an emotional speech that did little to explain the events, Mr. Balaguer blamed everyone — the opposition, his own party, the electoral commission, international interference and rumor-mongers — for what had happened since the vote.

Outside's Advice

Galo Plaza, a former president of Ecuador who was here last week heading a three-man election observer team sent by the Organization of American States, was the only outsider known to have seen

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

### In Defeat for Carter

## Japan Intends to Use Plutonium as Fuel

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, May 21 (WP) — Japan has told the United States it will spend more than \$1 billion to finance plutonium reprocessing plants in France and Britain, thus ending any hope the Japanese will not use plutonium as a nuclear fuel.

The Japanese plan is a hard blow to the Carter administration, which earlier this year asked Japan to forgo any plutonium reprocessing plans for at least two years. In effect, Japan has told the Carter administration it cannot do that because Japan will need the plutonium to fuel its industry in the years ahead.

"We expressed the view that we hoped they wouldn't do it and they explained to us why they have to do it," said an informed source in the Carter administration. "They explained they have no other way."

A delegation from Japan spent most of last week in Washington, informing the State Department, the Department of Energy and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission of its plutonium plans. Japan expects to make them public in Tokyo next week.

The Japanese plan to sign long-term contracts for France and Britain to take Japan's spent nuclear fuel, extract the plutonium from it and ship the plutonium back to Japan.

The Japanese intend to prepay for the reprocessing by helping to finance construction of a reprocessing plant at Windscale in Britain and expansion of an existing facility in Le Havre, France.

The British Parliament last week authorized construction of the Windscale plutonium plant, which is to have a rated capacity of 1,600 tons of spent fuel a year. The Le Havre plant now reprocesses 400

tons a year and will be expanded to 1,600 tons.

Japan will pay more than \$1 billion to France and Britain as its share of construction costs. Japan has chosen to acquire its plutonium from France and Britain rather than building its own plant because it is faster to do it that way.

Japan's move was described by an administration official as the "first crack in the dike," meaning that Japan was the first major country to formally move away from President Carter's policy of forgoing the use of plutonium as a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)







## 'Doing All We Can'

## Carter Says Laws Restrict U.S. Assistance to Zaire

WASHINGTON, May 21 (NYT) — President Carter has complained that the ability of the United States to supply defensive weapons to African and other countries in a crisis was sharply limited by congressionally imposed restrictions.

In an interview with some out-of-town editors made public yesterday, Mr. Carter said that, within the bounds of law, which, he said, "we are honoring rigidly," the United States was "doing all we can."

Since the crisis in Zaire began, the administration has been publicizing the restrictions barring or limiting unrestricted covert military assistance to countries and specifically prohibiting such aid to Angola, which served as the base for the Katangans who invaded Zaire's Shaba province.

A top-ranking State Department official said Thursday night that the concern about restrictions was genuine and included not only the restrictions on covert action, but the limits put on foreign aid.

## Act of Congress Needed

For instance, although the United States was able to speed delivery of military equipment already ordered by Zaire under a military credit program, the President would have been unable to provide Zaire with military equipment on a gift basis under current law without a specific act of Congress.

The State Department issued yesterday a list of the restrictions, covering several pages.

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., said yesterday: "The State Department has been unable to provide documentation thus far to indicate that the President's hands are tied in giving assistance to friendly governments attempting to combat Communist insurgency or incursions."

He said that he had discussed the matter Friday with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and had concluded that the President could act as he desired as long as he certified to Congress that it was important to national security and kept Congress informed.

Mr. Carter, in the interview, said

that the U.S. role in the Zaire airlift — supplying 18 C-141s — was very limited.

Although some administration officials have suggested that many of the restrictions should be lifted, Mr. Carter said "I favor a lot of those constraints."

He said "the War Powers Act suits me fine where the President cannot initiate military action without consultation with the Congress."

As to the situation in Africa, he again castigated the Russians, saying that they "are very eager to send Cuban troops actually to be involved in the fighting, and the Cubans respond without reticence."

He added, "In order to meet that challenge, we depend upon our own voice to express our concern to the Soviets through my own public statements, through private correspondence between me and [Leonid] Brezhnev, through diplomatic channels, through the voices and influence of our allies around the world who want to see an absence of military action and outside interference."

## Great Interest

He said that the United States was watching with great interest and concern the degree of Soviet involvement in Ethiopia, particularly in the effort of the Ethiopians to crush the independence movement in Eritrea. He also repeated the charge made last week that the Cubans had no justification in calling themselves nonaligned.

"They are the most heavily dependent and subservient country to the Soviet Union which I am aware of, certainly outside the Eastern bloc itself," he said. The Cuban military presence in Africa "is inimicable [sic] to peaceful progress and is unwarranted intrusion."

"So through all these matters we try to meet that challenge on a non-military basis," he said. "We have a limited ability to supply defensive weapons to those countries, under very tight constraint from laws that control my actions and we take advantage of that."

## Israel Says U.S. Jet Sale Upsets Arms Equilibrium

(Continued from Page 1)

to counter this emerging threat," Mr. Nour said. He refused to elaborate.

Some Israelis suggest that Israel may stiffen its reluctance to give up three air bases it built in the occupied Sinai peninsula. Israel has agreed to return the Sinai to Egypt but had hoped for an agreement that would allow it to continue using the airfields.

Government sources speculated

## GM Is to Trim Top Pay Raises

DETROIT, May 21 (UPI) — General Motors Corp. in a gesture of support for President Carter's anti-inflation program, has pledged to trim salary and bonus increases for its highest-paid executives.

Chairman Thomas Murphy told GM stockholders that the company also will work to hold down car prices, but he declined to rule out further increases this year.

Mr. Murphy told a stockholder's meeting Friday that this year's pay increases for top GM executives will be held below 5 percent. As a group, GM's top executives received increases averaging 5.5 percent in 1977. Mr. Murphy and GM President Elliott M. Estes were the top money earners at \$975,000 and \$910,000 respectively in salaries and bonuses.

Under the self-imposed limitations, the two executives still could receive pay raises of more than \$45,000 this year. President Douglas did not necessarily rule out a sizeable price increase when new models are introduced in the fall.

## Area Larger than California

## Alaska Land Protection Passes House

By Charles Mohr  
WASHINGTON, May 21 (NYT) — The House of Representatives has passed overwhelmingly a bill that would protect the wild status of portions of Alaska larger than all of California.

After three days of emotional debate, environmentalists roamed the aisles of Congress pleading for support, the Alaska National Interest Lands Bill passed Friday by a vote of 277 to 31.

President Carter, Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus and the bill's supporters in Congress and the environmental movement view the bill as the most important and sweeping conservation measure in decades — perhaps of all time. As its foes made clear during the debate, however, some others regard it as a major error that would hamper the economic development of the state of Alaska and the search for oil and minerals on its 365-million-acre land mass.

Almost Half the State

The House bill would add 124.6 million acres to the 45.7 million acres of land already under federal protection. The new total for the state would be 170.3 million acres, almost half of the state.

Friday's addition were made part of a new system of land management that would remain immune from new human economic development. Some development would be possible on the rest of the area, but it would be carefully controlled and would probably not amount to much.

Similar legislation is now pending in the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, which hopes to send it to the Senate floor by late June. However, Alaska's senators, Democrat Mike Gravel and Republican Ted Stevens, have threatened to filibuster a bill of such vast scope, and 60 Senate votes would be required to cut off such a filibuster.

The bill would create 10 new national parks and national monuments and additions to three existing park lands, involving a total of 42.6 million acres. In a stroke, this would more than double the extent of U.S. national parks. Of this new acreage, however, 15.9 million acres were put into a new category called "park preserves," in which sport hunting would be permitted.

An amendment passed by voice vote added to 54.5 million acres of other new National Wildlife Refugees, the 23-million-acre National Petroleum Reserve in northern Alaska, where no oil has yet



FLYING HIGH — Capt. Henry Stuart takes relish in showing his godson, Eric Peterson, the controls of the Boeing 707 he rented for \$5,000. Smart, retiring after 31 years as a pilot, rented the plane to have his retirement party, with 125 guests, 17,000 feet over New York.

## 67 Countries Turned Down in '77

## U.S. Barred \$1 Billion in Arms Sales

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON (UPI), May 21 — The State Department said the United States turned down more than \$1 billion in requests for arms sales last year from 67 countries.

Because of the diplomatic sensitivities involved, the department declined to make public details of the arms requests that were "turned down or turned off" in 1977. However, Undersecretary of State Lucy Benson said that the list included:

- Helicopter gunships, fighter-bombers, howitzers and missile-launching equipment for African countries.
- Helicopters, missile systems, tanks and an intelligence system for Asian countries.
- Guided-missile patrol boats, electronic warfare systems, tank engines and anti-aircraft missiles for Middle Eastern countries.
- Armored personnel carriers, helicopters, training aircraft and air-to-air missiles for Latin American countries.

• Tanks and missiles, fuses for napalm bombs and co-production agreements covering aircraft, ships, missiles and advanced radars for NATO countries.

Arms requests, she said, were rejected from 19 countries that do not have military supply relationships with the United States as well as from 48 countries that do. A new military supply relationship was established with the Sudan last year.

The department's report was released Friday by the House International Relations Committee on the first anniversary of President Carter's announcement of his overseas arms sales policy. Miss Benson, who heads the Arms Export Control Board established under the Carter policy, said that much of the first year's effort went to establishing procedures and conducting reviews.

She reported that U.S. military sales abroad are expected to rise from \$1.5 billion in fiscal 1977 to \$1.2 billion this year. With sales to NATO countries, Australia, New Zealand and Japan as well as overseas military construction and training exempted from the figures and an adjustment made for inflation, the Carter administration calculates that military sales subject to its special presidential ceiling will decline from \$9.3 billion last year to \$8.6 billion this year.

The Institute for Policy Studies, a Washington-based research group, charged in a report on the Carter policy that the ceiling is "a phony one" because of its exclusions.

Informed U.S. officials said that Mr. Carter, who as a candidate attacked sharply mounting military sales and the resulting international arms race, insisted during most of his first year on personally consid-

ering each proposed arms sale large enough to be reported to Congress. He did not reject any but held up several for a time, they said.

Mr. Carter decided recently not to personally review proposed sales that are routine follow-ups to earlier transactions, but all sales to be submitted to Congress, the officials said, are given reviewed by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Defense Secretary Harold Brown and Zbigniew Brzezinski, the national security affairs adviser.

The U.S. arms industry, now required to obtain U.S. permission at an earlier stage of discussions with foreign officials over sensitive items, appears to be weathering the Carter policies with little difficulty. The industry is working on a backlog of \$30 billion in overseas sales approved before Mr. Carter took office.

## 2 Soviet Employees at UN Held on U.S. Spy Charges

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After doing so, he followed the orders to a drop site at the "base of the third telephone pole on Fulmer Street in South Amboy, N.J."

There he dropped off a milk carton containing his film and picked up a red coffee can, the complaint said. In the can was \$3,000 cash and a typewritten letter from Jim which said in part: "Please try to prepare material on submarine acoustic detection systems" for the next drop.

The United States has protested the alleged spy activities of the three and asked that Mr. Zinyakin be sent home, the State Department said today.

William Luer, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, met with Soviet aide Vladimir Vasev in Washington and "protested involvement of all three Soviets in espionage activities," a spokesman said.

## Officer Unidentified

According to the complaint, the key to the case was the unnamed Navy officer who cooperated with the FBI and the Naval Investigative Service after he was contacted in August. Authorities refused to identify the officer.

The 13-page complaint outlines a scheme in which the officer never met face-to-face the men with whom he was dealing. Instead, the alleged Soviet spies used a series of calls to public phone booths along New Jersey turnpikes to direct the American to locations for pickups of instructions and money and drops of film of classified documents.

The operation finally was penetrated, however, according to the charges, when the Navy officer tipped off the FBI agents, who observed the Soviet officials driving to the pickup spots in cars registered in their own names.

After the first contact with the American last August, the complaint said, he was asked to obtain secret information about anti-submarine warfare, including materials involving underwater acoustics and submarine detection systems such as the sub-hunting helicopter.

## U.S. Detection System

Anti-submarine warfare is an area in which the United States has a significant lead over the Soviet Union.

The United States has underwater microphones which are constantly tuned to Soviet submarines sailing off U.S. shores. Computers in the detection system can figure out from the sound picked up exactly which submarine is being tracked and can plot the speed and course of Soviet submarines.

In addition, the United States has made advances in recent years in finding submarines through devices dropped from helicopters and planes and towed behind ships at varying depths.

## Instructions for Drop

On one occasion mentioned in the FBI complaint, the U.S. officer, known as Ed, said that he was called at a public phone along the Garden State Parkway by his contact, called Jim. He was told to find instructions hidden under the shelf of a nearby phone.

## Machel in Mongolia

MOSCOW, May 21 (AP) — Mozambique President Samora Machel arrived in the Mongolian capital of Ulan Bator today on a visit and was welcomed by Mongolian leader Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, the Tass news agency said.

## May Get Life Sentences

## Two in Vietnam Spy Case Convicted

By David Burnham

ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 21 (NYT) — A federal jury has convicted two men — a former official of the U.S. Information Agency and a Vietnamese graduate student — of being spies for Vietnam.

After two days of deliberation, the jury Friday found Ronald Humphrey and David Truong guilty of espionage and five other charges.

The maximum possible sentence for espionage is life in prison.

The men stood without apparent emotion while the verdicts were read, but Truong's sister, Monique, broke into quiet sobs. Humphrey's father, a retired tax assessor, lunged to the rail in front of the spectators' section of the courtroom.

## Father Pleads

"Your honor," the senior Humphrey pleaded, "can I take my son's place in jail tonight? He is going to need the love of his family."

"I'm sorry," replied U.S. District Judge Albert Bryan Jr. "You can't."

Truong and Humphrey were held without bail. Judge Bryan said he would set a date for sentencing at a June 23 hearing.

Humphrey, 42, was a foreign-service officer in the CIA with service in Germany, Vietnam and the United States. Truong, 32, has been a student and active peace lobbyist in the United States for almost the last decade. His father ran for president of his country during the Vietnam War and was subsequently thrown in prison by the South Vietnamese government.

Many believe the case raises a number of questions about the limits of power of the president and the federal government.

Humphrey and Truong had acknowledged forwarding about 100 government documents, among other material, to Vietnamese nationalists in France.

They had denied being spies, in-

sisting that none of the cited material was related to national defense. Humphrey testified that he had provided Truong with material in an effort to improve U.S.-Vietnamese relations and thus help win the freedom of his Vietnamese common-law wife and her family. Truong said he was working only to normalize relations between the two countries.

The charges, brought under separate but sometimes-overlapping laws, were: espionage, conspiracy to commit espionage, conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States, stealing U.S. property, failing to register as agents and the unauthorized possession of documents relating to national defense.

According to officials in Washington, the convictions in this case raise several issues that may eventually confront the Supreme Court. Among them:

- The identification of Humphrey was based on a wiretap authorized by the Carter administration without a warrant from a judge. Should this wiretap be upheld on an expected appeal, it would be the first formal action of the Supreme Court establishing that a president, on national-security grounds, may ignore the protections against illegal search and seizure in the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution.

- To reach the guilty verdict on the espionage charges, the jury was required to determine that at least some of the documents in question were related to national defense. Because the documents that were passed did not involve such items as weapons or war plans, defense attorneys had argued that a finding of guilty would result in a major and potentially unconstitutional broadening of the government's powers to keep its secrets.

For the government, the case apparently began in 1975 when a Vietnamese woman named Dung Krall agreed to become an unpaid undercover agent for the CIA.

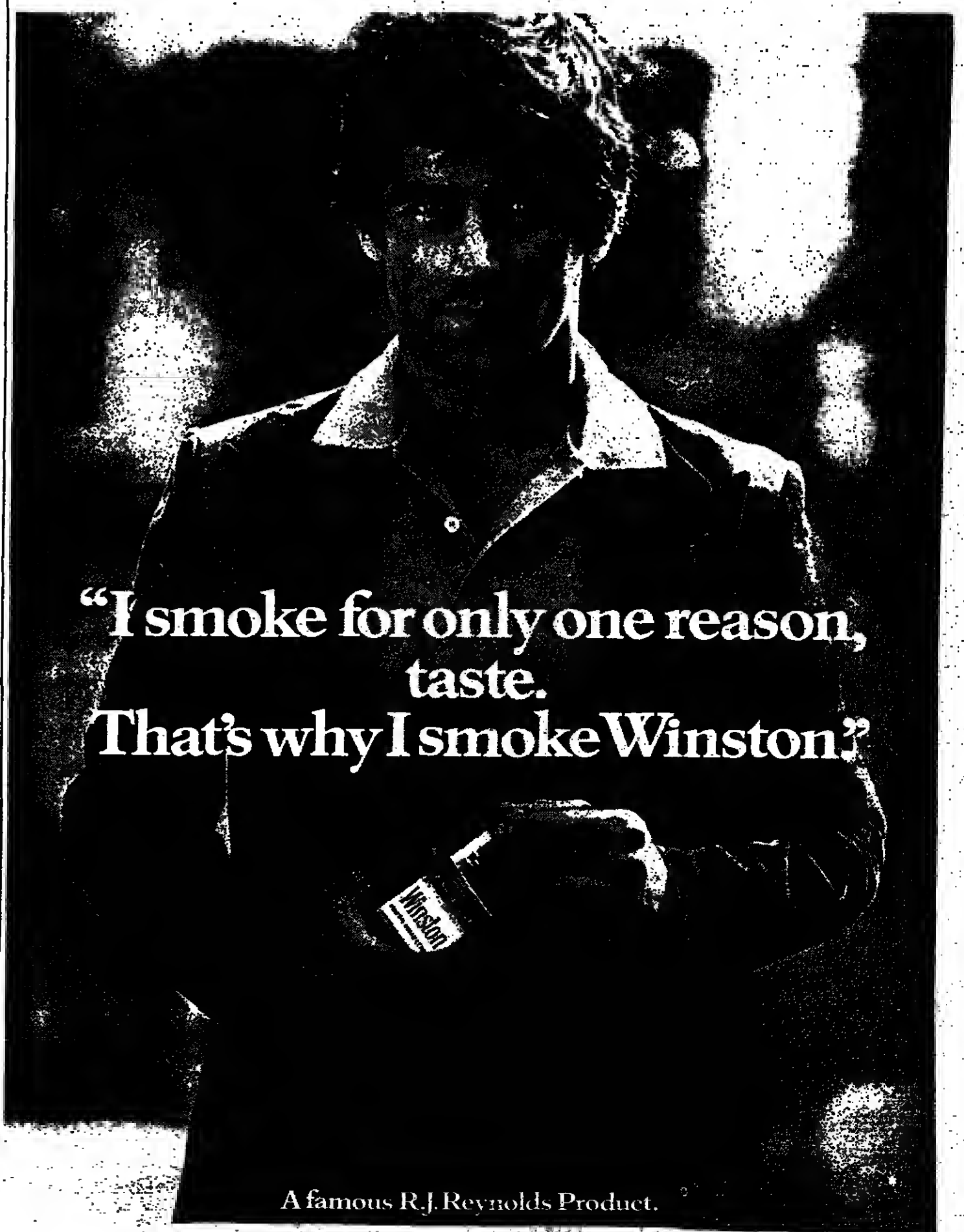
## Thai Police Copter Downed by Rebels

BANGKOK, May 21 (AP) — Communist insurgents have shot down a Thai border police helicopter during heavy fighting near the Thai-Lao border, police reported yesterday.

Police said that about 100 insurgents launched two separate attacks Friday against a border police operation command post at Nan and engaged in heavy fighting. Police said that they received no information on the fate of the four policemen aboard.



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# A New Rush to U.S. Riches: Foreigners Are Buying Up the Farmlands

By Robert Lindsey

STOCKTON, Calif. (NYT) — Alfred Zuckerman's father came here from Texas 70 years ago and began farming the capricious soil of the San Joaquin River delta. Realizing a dream in 1937, he bought a 5,200-acre island in the river and turned it into a farm lush with asparagus, potatoes, onions, Zuckerman family for more than 40 years. But last month it was sold for \$5.8 million to a corporation based in the European principality of Liechtenstein and owned by Italians. "I've never met the investors and don't know who they are," Alfred Zuckerman said.

The island here is among thousands of acres in California's San Joaquin delta.

The island here is among thousands of acres in California's San Joaquin Valley, and many thousands of acres more elsewhere across the country, that have recently gone into foreign ownership. The unusual real estate rush by nonresident foreign buyers involves not only farmland but also shopping centers, office buildings, hotels, houses and other property.

Foreign investors, troubled by political and economic instability in their own countries and attracted by the greater purchasing power of a deflated dollar have given them, are buying much of the United States — but no one knows how much.

## Price Increases Led to Violence

### Regime Declares Martial Law in Peru

By Juan de Onis

LIMA, May 21 (NYT) — Peru was placed under martial law yesterday as the military government moved to halt a wave of looting and sabotage in which at least 12 persons died last week.

Police jailed hundreds of leftist labor leaders and canceled television and radio broadcasts of political parties campaigning for next month's constitutional assembly election, the first in 10 years.

President Francisco Morales Bermudez, who under strong military pressure, adopted the measures suspending constitutional guarantees of assembly and freedom of speech, said that Peru was threatened by an "organized subversive movement."

Military commanders through-

out the country were given orders under a plan for "internal defense" to protect public services, suppress strikes and demonstrations, and maintain food supplies.

#### Price Increases

Serious disturbances, led by political agitators, broke out in many cities last week after the government authorized large price increases for gasoline, wheat products, milk and cooking oil, which had been subsidized.

This highly unpopular price decision was made by Peru's military government after the International Monetary Fund and foreign banks refused to refinance the country's heavy short-term debt of about \$1 billion this year unless the government took measures to reduce deficits and increase exports.

As soon as the price increases were announced, the Communist-led General Labor Federation announced a national strike for this week. It was declared illegal. Leftist politicians made the price measures the main issue in their television campaign statements.

Military commanders have been fuming over criticism of the armed forces, which have ruled Peru for 10 years, and have assailed the plan to hold elections. There were rumors of a move to oust Mr. Morales, who retired as army commander-in-chief early this year, but retained the presidency.

#### First Step

Mr. Morales represents a faction in the armed forces that wants to return operation of government to elected civilians by 1980. The constitutional assembly is the first step. But the armed forces are so unpopular that most are demanding that the military transfer power sooner than 1980.

This is the most difficult moment faced by Mr. Morales since he ousted President Juan Velasco Alvarado, the populist leader of the 1968 military movement, in 1975 and began a gradual effort to moderate the nationalist extremes and fiscal irresponsibility of the military regime, which has spent more than \$2 billion on arms.

The Peruvian armed forces are being blamed publicly for the worst economic crisis here in several decades. Prices have soared, with inflation now at an annual rate of 80 percent. Thousands of workers have been laid off as private firms go into debt and are unable to pay back.

The country's external debt problem is equally disturbing. The United States has agreed to accelerate some food shipments on credit, but has not helped much with the problem of large debt to foreign private banks.

### Loud Whistler Told to Blow

LONDON, May 21 (UPI) — Walter Judge can go whistle for his 38-year-old marriage. Deputy Judge Philip Cox granted Mr. Judge's wife a divorce Friday because of the man's incessant whistling.

"It was loud and monotonous," the judge said of the 67-year-old Mr. Judge's whistling. "He would indulge in this silly whistling and singing hymns."

The worst of it was last Christmas Day, Judge Cox said, when Mr. Judge began at 6 p.m. and didn't stop whistling for four solid hours. The next day he did it 6:45 a.m. encore.

"Mrs. Judge ignored him and tried to sleep and eventually he stopped," Judge Cox said.

The divorce was granted on the grounds of unreasonable behavior.

### Woman Freed, 5 Arrested in Italy Abduction

MILAN, May 21 (AP) — The national police raided an apartment today and freed Erika Ratti, 25, daughter of a textile industrialist kidnapped 48 days ago, and arrested five men in connection with the abduction, authorities said.

Officials said that the two men who were guarding the woman surrendered as Carabinieri raided the apartment at Via Ovidio, a Milan suburb. Miss Ratti was unharmed. She was abducted on April 4 in Milan.

Officials said that, in the operation which led to the discovery of the hideout, police arrested three men, including Antonio Scopelliti. Officials described Mr. Scopelliti as one of the bosses of the Calabrian mafia, which has been involved in a number of kidnappings in northern Italy.

### Paper Shortage Slows China's Education Drive

TOKYO, May 21 (AP) — In its drive to accelerate education for scientists, technicians and skilled workers, China faces a shortage of one important ingredient — paper, the newspaper People's Daily says.

The newspaper said that there are not enough textbooks to meet demand because for several years paper mills have not met the targets of the state plan and production increases have been small.

Priority is being given to textbooks and student workbooks and the situation should improve by winter, it said.

The newspaper blamed the "Gang of Four" radicals for most of the problems, saying that they had published books that no one read and encouraged careless handling of paper by workers through spreading such slogans as "Be masters of the docks" and "Do not be slaves to tonnage figures."

### Kreisky Named in Party

VIENNA, May 21 (AP) — Chancellor Bruno Kreisky was re-elected chairman of the ruling Socialist Party yesterday.

He was re-elected by a vote of 1,000 to 100.

Chicago's Arthur Rubloff & Company, a major dealer in farmland, "There's no reason at all for the family farmer or anyone else to feel threatened by foreign investment."

But such reassurances have not stilled the protests, and there are lobbying efforts around the country to limit such purchases by state law.

#### Restrictions Sought

"You can't pay what these people are paying for the land and farm it," said Richard Lehman, a Democratic assemblyman from a farming district in California, who is pushing legislation to restrict foreign purchases. "Land is probably the most important resource we have, and we do not have the necessary tools to find out who owns it."



Pioneer Venus 1 sets off on its 300-million-mile voyage to Venus, where it is to conduct extensive atmospheric surveys.

### U.S. Launches Spacecraft To Study Venus Weather

By John Noble Wilford

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., May 21 (NYT) — A U.S. spacecraft embarked here yesterday on a seven-month, 300-million-mile voyage to orbit Venus and conduct the longest and most extensive survey of the weather and topography of the earth's nearest planetary neighbor.

The unmanned spacecraft, Pioneer Venus 1, was boosted by an Atlas-Centaur rocket. The 1,300-pound Pioneer settled into a 107-mile-high orbit of the earth, then over the south Atlantic, with a final blast from the Centaur stage of the rocket, the spacecraft set out on its curving interplanetary course.

Charles Hall, the project manager, said, "All data look good. We're in a 'green' situation."

#### First of Two

Pioneer Venus 1 is the first of two U.S. missions to explore Venus this year. A second craft, Pioneer Venus 2, is to be launched Aug. 7. It carries four probes designed to penetrate and study the Venusian atmosphere.

The Soviet Union also is expected to launch two Venus missions in August. Its spacecraft will reportedly attempt to make soft landings on the hot, cloud-shrouded Venusian surface, duplicating or improving on the achievement of Venera 9 and Venera 10 in 1975.

The probes of Pioneer Venus 2 are not designed to survive impact. The Pioneer Venus project, estimated to cost \$250 million, is directed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Ames Research Center at Mountain View, Calif. The spacecraft were built by the Hughes Aircraft Co.

#### Slower Approach

Pioneer Venus 1 is to travel outside the earth's orbit for the next three months and then swing inside it for the last four months. The indirect flight path was chosen to allow a slower approach to the planet, thus minimizing the accelerating influence of solar gravity and reducing the amount of rocket power needed to slow down to go into an orbit of Venus.

Pioneer Venus 1 is scheduled to rocket into Venus' orbit on Dec. 4. It will make a complete revolution of the planet every 24 hours, ranging out as far as 41,000 miles and dipping in to within 90 miles. At that point in each orbit, the spacecraft will enter the upper fringes of the atmosphere for direct scientific studies.

Most of the 12 experiments aboard Venus 1 are designed to observe and analyze the planet's atmosphere and weather patterns.

Scientists are seeking clues to one of the solar system's most fundamental puzzles: Why have Venus and earth, which are so alike in size, mass and proximity to the sun, evolved such extremely different environments?

Venus is enveloped by thick layers of fast-moving, pale-yellow clouds. Their high reflectivity of sunlight contributes to the luminosity of Venus as seen from the earth as the evening or morning star. Earlier telescopic spacecraft observations indicate that the Venusian atmosphere is predominantly carbon dioxide and 100 times as dense as the earth's. The surface temperatures of Venus reach 900 degrees Fahrenheit.

Pioneer Venus 1 is expected to return data for at least 243 days after it goes into orbit. That is the time it takes for Venus to make one full rotation on its axis.

### Politician's Role In 1945 Trial Dims Bonn Goal

BONN, May 21 (AP) — The disclosure that he helped to send a German sailor to death by a Third Reich firing squad apparently has shattered Hans Filbinger's chances of becoming president of West Germany.

The 64-year-old minister-president of Baden-Wuerttemberg was a leading Christian Democratic candidate for West Germany's highest office until the weekly Der Spiegel disclosed that, as a German navy prosecutor, Mr. Filbinger had demanded the death penalty for 22-year-old Walter Groeger at a 1945 court-martial in Nazi-occupied Norway.

Convicted of deserting his ship and plotting to flee to neutral Sweden, the sailor was executed only seven weeks before the war ended, with Mr. Filbinger as a witness.

Mr. Filbinger has confirmed his involvement but insisted he acted properly under the prevailing legal system. In the two weeks since the case was revealed, his political future has dimmed.

"Zero" was how one party colleague described Mr. Filbinger's chances of getting Bavaria's crucial support for the 1979 presidential nomination in the wake of the revelation, Der Spiegel reported last week.

### Rightists Attacked In Turkey; 1 Killed

ISTANBUL, May 21 (AP) — Six armed men yesterday stormed the district offices of an extreme rightist political party on the Bosphorus waterfront and shot to death an accountant, the police said.

Shortly after the assailants left, an explosion shook the building of the ultra-nationalist Action Party, extensively damaging furniture and fittings and shattering windows.

Seven states — Connecticut, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire and Oklahoma — have laws barring nonresident aliens from owning land, and 13 other states, including New York, impose some limits.

But knowledgeable real estate experts say that most of these laws can be circumvented easily, and they add that, if tested, the laws might be held unconstitutional because they deny equal protection under the law to foreign buyers.

Although there are no reliable figures on the total volume of foreign land purchases in the country, interviews with government officials, real estate specialists, foreign investors and others in 15 states suggest a large and growing role by foreign investors in American real estate.

Canadian investors, because they have generally been less secretive in their dealings, are among the most conspicuous buyers. But the interviews indicated that moneyed families, corporations and institutions such as pension funds from West Germany, Italy, France, Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium, South Africa, Rhodesia, the Arab countries, Latin America, the British crown colony of Hong Kong and elsewhere are investing heavily in this country.

Florida Investments

In south Florida, some real estate men estimate that French-Canadian investors have spent more than \$500 million in the last three years; a company controlled by Canada's Hudson's Bay com-

pany recently announced that it would finance half the cost of a \$1 billion new town of 50,000 people in Dade County.

Canada's Olympia & York Development Ltd. recently bought eight New York City office buildings for almost \$350 million, and has made several other acquisitions in the United States.

Another Canadian company, Nu-West Development Corporation Ltd. of Calgary, recently paid \$16 million for 2,000 acres of undeveloped land overlooking the coast at San Clemente south of here, not far from the home of former President Richard Nixon. The same company offered recently to buy 80 percent of a major Phoenix home builder.

Substantial foreign real estate investments were reported in virtually every section of the country. The following examples give an indication of the activity.

• In Boston, the 34-story State Street Bank Building was sold to Dutch investors for \$35.5 million, and Italian and French companies are among the major investors in Boston's redevelopment effort.

• In Montana, a recent survey by state officials indicated that foreign buyers had acquired at least 100,000 acres of ranch land.

• In Beverly Hills, real estate experts estimated that Arab and Iranian investors had spent more than \$150 million in the last 18 months on expensive homes. Significant numbers of Korean and Chinese investors have also bought homes in southern California, some of

them, real estate agents said, with cash.

• In New Orleans, Iran's Bank Omran is supplying half of the capital for a \$500 million complex of offices, hotels, stores and apartments called Canal Place. The family of Ravenna, Italy, bought and is developing a 27,000-acre cattle ranch; the family also owns cattle ranching properties in North Carolina.

• In northern Iowa, a prosperous West German farmer, Clemens August Van Twickel, bought 1,013 acres of farmland last year for \$2 million, not far from where the Metternich family of West Germany paid \$3.85 million for a farm three years ago.

Last week, an Arab-backed, Dutch-based consortium bid \$50 million to buy the Roosevelt, Biltmore and Barclay Hotels in Manhattan from the Penn Central Company. And along Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles, Arab and Iranian investors have bought at least a half-dozen office buildings in the past six months.

In a comment echoed by his counterparts in other parts of the country, Roy Schwarz Jr., a New Orleans broker, said of the overseas buyers:

"They're looking to put out big bucks; they want shopping centers, office buildings, quality property. They're paying high prices and taking low returns. They want to preserve their capital and they want pride of ownership. They figure this country is the last bastion of free enterprise."

### Lower Returns

The foreign buyers are often willing to settle for lower rates of return than Americans. This quality has troubled some real estate men.

"As a broker, I must say the commissions from foreign purchases are as spendable to put by children through college as those of domestic buyers," said a Philadelphia broker. "But the prices can get out of whack and become higher than domestic buyers can afford; we see Equitable Life and Prudential buying properties for 8.5, 9, 9.5 percent return while foreign buyers are getting them for 6.5."

Stephen Weber of Oppenheimer Industries in Kansas City said that fear of leftist governments, terrorism and kidnapping and the desire to preserve capital, not necessarily to make money on it — were all factors.

"There is a lot of old wealth in Europe," he said, "and these people know from experience that after wars and conflicts have ended, retention of farmland has enabled them to retain a net worth and get back on their feet. They're looking now at American farm properties because they feel this is the last place in the world where land will be confiscated."

Regarding commercial properties, Edward Sulzberger of Solberg & Roth Inc. in Manhattan, which sold a Fifth Avenue office building last week to a West German company, said: "The dollar is so low that even if foreigners did nothing with the property they've bought, they'd made a handsome profit."

Here in California's great Central Valley, where family farms have given way increasingly in recent years to large corporate agribusiness enterprises, the question that farmers are asking is: How much more will the foreigners buy?

### More Deals

And the deals continue: last month an Italian farmer bought a 2,120-acre peach ranch south of here for \$5.5 million. North of here, in Sacramento, some Canadians bought a hotel for \$4 million; Hong Kong investors bought a 300-unit apartment complex for \$5.7 million; a smaller apartment house went to investors from Thailand; and three shopping centers were bought by Swiss and Canadian investors.

"This is about the last of the big family owned properties around here," Mr. Zuckerman said, remarking on the irony that his family had to sell because of the need to pay inheritance taxes after his father's death.

Mr. Zuckerman has agreed to help manage the property for a year, then the Italians will take over. Mr. Lehman, the State Assemblyman who is trying to win passage of laws to block such purchases, said he expected them to continue. "It's an incredible infusion of money," he said. "The one thing holding them back is that there's not that much land for sale."

### Banner Idea: From Coast to Coast in U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21 (UPI) — They called it a coast-to-coast conceptual art work. Three young people from Santa Cruz, Calif., dropped a banner reading "LIFE" from the Golden Gate Bridge on Friday. And in Manhattan, a banner reading "ART" was dropped from the Verrazano Bridge.

The banner spreaders said they were all part of the Art Corp. of America Inc. To link the two acts, an airline pilot flying from New York to San Francisco was informed by telegram that he would be carrying an invisible "conceptual art" to complete the slogan.

The San Francisco banner stayed up about five minutes before bridge workers removed it.

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Other Factors in Cervical Disease

Pill, Precancerous Condition Linked

By Morton Mintz  
WASHINGTON, May 21 (WP) — An association between oral contraceptives and an easily detectable and curable precancerous genital condition has been reported by a scientist who stressed a need for more studies to try to find out whether a cause-effect relationship exists.

The condition, called cervical cancer, occurs in the cervix, the neck of the uterus. With the aid of a simple test called the Pap smear, it can be readily detected and cured. Left untreated, it can spread.

In at least two dozen studies during the years, researchers have neither proved nor disproved a link between the pill and cervical cancer.

A major reason for their difficulty is that sexual behavior and the type of contraception affect the incidence of the disease. For example, a woman with multiple sex partners increases the risk of getting cervical cancer; a woman using a diaphragm, or whose partner uses a condom, decreases the risk.

3 to 5 Times as Common  
Dr. Savitri Ramcharan reported Thursday that in one of the largest and most comprehensive studies ever made of pill side effects, cervical cancer in women who had used the sex-hormone drugs for at least four years was about three to five times as common as in women who never used them.

The study indicated that the risk of cervical cancer increased with the duration of use; 17 of the 35 cases occurred in women who had taken the pill for four or more years. The rates per 100,000 person-years of use were: zero use, 32; up to one year, 63; one to four years, 97, and four years or longer, 173.

Dr. Ramcharan emphasized, however, that sexual behavior — particularly a woman's age at first intercourse and the number of sexual partners — "could be responsible."

Britain Cancels Sports Accord In Orlov Protest

LONDON, May 21 (AP) — The British government has shelved a sports exchange program with the Soviet Union to indicate disapproval of the labor-camp sentence imposed on the dissident physicist Yuri Orlov.

The agreement had been under discussion for several months, a British Foreign Office spokesman said. It provided for teams and individuals to take part in each country's sporting events and for the exchange of coaches.

The British delegation was instructed to cancel the signing ceremony only hours before it was due to take place Friday in Moscow.

The Foreign Office spokesman said: "At a time when other events are calling into question the Soviet government's attitude to the Helsinki agreement we thought it best to consider further before finalizing other agreements which are relevant to the final act of the Helsinki agreement."

U.S. Group Calls Boycott  
WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP) — A delegation of U.S. physicists is boycotting a joint U.S.-Soviet symposium near Moscow this week to protest the sentence imposed on Mr. Orlov, it was learned yesterday.

The group was scheduled to depart for Moscow Friday but the trip was called off. The symposium, on condensed-matter theory, was scheduled to open tomorrow.

ble for the differences in the incidence of cervical cancer which we found.

"Consequently," she continued, "we initiated in the same population study to clarify this issue. Preliminary results... suggest that sexual behavior may account for some but not all of the difference."

Tests Recommended  
Should her study cause users to worry about cervical cancer? "Definitely not," she replied. Rather, she said, "I think all women on the pill should have Pap smears."

The scientist delivered her report at a meeting sponsored by the Health Research Group, a unit of Ralph Nader's Public Citizen Inc.

Started in December, 1968, under a contract with the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, the study followed 15,243 women for a total of nearly 117,000 woman-years.

All of the women lived in the San Francisco Bay area and were members of the Kaiser Foundation Health Plan. They were predominantly white, middle-class and married. They ranged in age from 15 to 57, but the majority were between 15 and 45.

The study allowed for the effects

of eight factors other than the pill that could affect the results: age, education, marital status, number of Pap smears, religion, number of pregnancies, smoking and history of genital infections.

Dr. Ramcharan said that she and her colleagues also found an association between a rare skin cancer called malignant melanoma and the pill, particularly in long-term users, but could not rule out the possibility that the link was a "chance finding."

She and the four other panelists adopted a resolution calling on manufacturers of birth control pills to share costs of further research.

Nerve-Gas Leak Near Denver

DENVER, May 21 (AP) — The Army has confirmed that a nerve-gas bomb stored at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal near here was found to be leaking two months ago.

The leak was the second in a stockpile of 900 of the bombs manufactured nine years ago and scheduled to be shipped to storage facilities in Utah.

The military has maintained that storing the bombs, instead of deactivating them, is necessary to allow the United States to retaliate if attacked with nerve gas.

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THYSSEN Information

Where are we standing?

Under difficult market conditions Thyssen Group's external sales amounted to DM 19.7 billion during the 1977/78 fiscal year (October 1, 1976 through September 30, 1977). Unlike the plain carbon steel sector which suffered a loss, the other sectors of the group — such as specialty steel, capital goods and other manufactured products, trading and services — managed to improve their contribution to the result.

The economic situation during the first few months of the current 1977/78 fiscal year continued to be marked by different developments in the overall economic situation and in individual branches of industry. Adverse economic effects and the repercussions of an aggravated steel crisis produced a major impact on the Thyssen Group's plain carbon steel sector during the winter months. Although tonnage-wise a certain recovery was noted in orders booked for plain carbon steels and in spite of a favourable demand for goods from other sectors of the Group, Thyssen AG's production and sales declined during the past months of the 1977/78 fiscal year. The losses incurred by plain carbon steel persevered, though with a downward trend during the second quarter of the year. The trend of the Group's result will depend primarily on how the plain carbon steel business will develop during the forthcoming months.

In the plain carbon steel sector, the Thyssen Group will pursue its long-standing policy of concentrating its production on the most up-to-date facilities. The persisting worldwide steel crisis will make further adaptations necessary. The main objective of the unchanged high investments are rationalization and improvement of quality. Our specialty steel sector is orienting its product mix towards items of increased value, and international business is being reinforced. The capital goods and other manufactured products sector is centered around the development of new products and markets. The Thyssen trading sector is streamlining its sales organization and expanding promising programs.

Under changed worldwide economic conditions, efforts continue to enlarge the basis of our company's activities. On April 25, 1978, the shareholders of The Budd Company in the USA approved of the merger with Thyssen. This will lead to a substantial reinforcement of the capital goods and other manufactured products sector of the Group, including primarily the manufacture of products with considerable value added.

Full details for 1976/77 are given in Thyssen's annual report which, together with the brochure "Thyssen 1976/77", is available on request. The Company's complete annual financial statements were published in the April 28, 1978 "Bundesanzeiger".

THYSSEN 1976/77	
External sales	DM 19.7 billion
Share of exports	33%
Average number of employees	135 447
Balance sheet total	DM 13.2 billion
Equity capital	DM 3.5 billion
Equity capital/fixed assets ratio	61%
Equity capital/balance sheet total ratio	27%
Capital investments	DM 954 million
Depreciations	DM 901 million
Annual profit	DM 145 million
Dividend, total amount	DM 143 million



THYSSEN AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT  
vorm. August Thyssen-Hütte



It will surely take more to be sure that Cuba gets the message that the United States won't stand still for repeated Havana-sponsored and -manned interventions in Africa.

Mr. Orlov is the first of three Soviet dissidents whose scheduled show trials have become central to the atmosphere of current Soviet-American relations. The three cases coincide with, and have seemed to be something of a response to, the hard initial

## In the Inter Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 22, 1903

LONDON.—Great interest is taken at present by many people to learn the result of a duel which, it is whispered, was to take place immediately in France between two gentlemen, who for some months past have been in London, and who left very suddenly for France a day or two ago, in order to fight the much talked-of duel. Up to the present, no result has been heard of. The quarrel took place at one of the best known clubs and everyone seems to know about it.

There is another avenue, represented by Zbigniew Brzezinski's current trip to Peking. The Chinese have their own reasons to counter what they see as Soviet expansionism in Africa. On the eve of the White House aide's arrival, they condemned attacks by "mercenaries directed by the Soviet Union and Cuba." Others, such as Saudi Arabia, also have their own reasons and resources. Until now, the Chinese and the Saudis felt that the United States was not taking the African problem seriously. It is apparently one of Mr. Brzezinski's purposes in Peking to demonstrate otherwise. If he can, then it becomes possible to imagine various forms of cooperation designed to slow the Soviet-Cuban momentum in Africa. Its leadership responsibilities do not require the United States to do everything itself. They do require, however, that the United States provide a context in which others will feel encouraged to do what they find essential to their own national interests.

**THE WASHINGTON POST**

## *Where Does Nonviolence Begin?*

**By Ashley Montagu**

child, it is not perceived as "aggressive" or "bad" behavior, but as a perfectly natural thing for a child in his age to do. And so the older children just laugh and grab the younger one and good-naturedly roll with him on the ground, until he, too, joins in the spirit of the game and laughs with his playmates. No one admonishes the child or frowns at him, and no one punishes him. No one tells him that he is "naughty" or "bad," and no one ever strikes a child, but always, if he is corrected and corrected only at a later age — if necessary.

Dr. E. Richard Sorenson of the Smithsonian Institution has ob-

America sets before the child the most aggressive kinds of models, and then we wonder why we have such high rates of violent crime.

Today we know that by far the larger proportion of a child-batterer were themselves battered or neglected children. We know that those who have been emotionally deprived during childhood are likely to turn into aggressive adults. And we also know that those who have been adequately loved as children are likely to develop into loving, unaggressive adults.

Princeton. He is the author of about 50 books and several hundred scientific articles. His two latest books are "The Nature of Human Aggression" and "Learning Non-Aggression," both published by Oxford University Press. This article was written for the Los Angeles Times.

**By George F. Will**

The administration is riddled with people who would, if they could, sever ties with the Republic of China and leave it at the mercy of Peking. They cannot do so because Congress and the country would not stand for it. And there is fresh evidence that a movement of opposition in the administration's foreign policy is taking shape and finding voice.

"We are continually told today," says Moynihan, "that we have to do this or that, *except* this or that unattractive option because if we do not, the Russians will send in the Cubans. And that settles an argument!" What has become of our country, asks Kissinger, "when we explain foreign policy by the myth of the impending

The similarity of Kissinger's and Moynihan's views is interesting; so is the dissimilarity of their situations. When Moynihan, a Democrat with a large and growing constituency in the country, agrees with Kissinger's diagnosis ("I do not believe...that there is a public problem. In this country we have a leadership problem."), the logic of Moynihan's thought points toward

When Moynihan says that "American policy is beginning to accommodate to the assumption that the Soviets are now, or soon will be, the superior military power," he and the administration do not have what Milton called "neighboring differences." What is at issue is fundamental. It is the question of the administration's policy affecting the safety of the state. And in a state that provides for regular and orderly challenges to incumbent leadership, such an issue should produce a political challenge.

## Y'Know?

First, Americans almost never use "industrial action" in meaning "strike." (Why should we, when that word will do?) Then, why not use "orient" as the root of "orientation?" Is it any less awkward that the ugly reverse-parallel, the verb "commemorate," which is current in

But it's the German connection that's made me an "upsettee" (not a modern sofa!), because it is so irrelevant as to be absurd. To say that "fresh" (meaning cheeky [impertinent]) is really *frisch* is to strike out, because the word simply does not have that connotation in German. It is quite wrong to blame Kochbuch for the Americao

rather more laid back about it  
meanwhile, there's just no way.  
Let's all "tread tactfully to avoid  
seeming superior" while we wait,  
but let's remember the American  
joke, too. It goes, "Wake an En-  
glishman in the middle of the night  
and he'll talk just like the rest of  
us." Y'know?

SUSAN H. LLEWELLYN

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Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann	Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft	Richard Daus & Co.
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Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank –	Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Georg Hauck & Sohn
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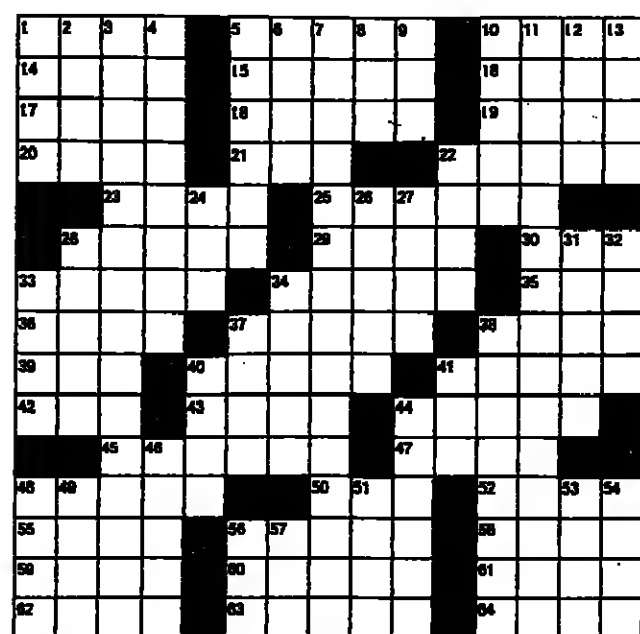




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## CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



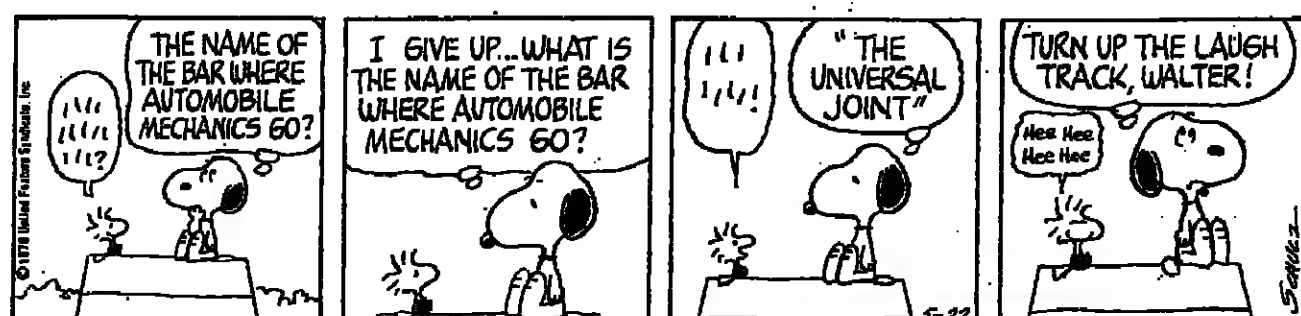
## ACROSS

- 1 Acquires
- 3 Three-dimensional
- 10 Biblical brother
- 14 Pacific Isle
- 15 Have origin
- 16 Like the Missouri
- 17 Class of vertebrates
- 18 Like lager
- 19 Came to rest
- 20 National
- 21 Building part
- 22 Glasgow garb
- 23 Shakespearean villain
- 25 Young hooters
- 26 Golding's "Lord of the..."
- 29 Mining product
- 30 Christopher Robin's father
- 31 F. I. actions
- 35 In favor of
- 36 Biblical oldest
- 37 Non compos mentis
- 38 San... Italian resort
- 39 Ump's relative
- 40 Social group
- 41 Nettle
- 42 Blunder
- 43 Literary pseudonym

## DOWN

- 1 Urge on
- 2 Part of a roof
- 3 Bulwark of freedom
- 4 Supplies with life's necessities
- 5 Ring settings
- 6 Red range
- 7 Legislative act forbidden by the Constitution
- 8 Suffix with left or right
- 9 Run of the Dodgers
- 10 Expect
- 11 Payment authorizations
- 12 Blue-pencil
- 13 "Call it a Day," 1932 song
- 14 Dixie winter heaven
- 15 "Whiz!"
- 16 Word with bird or bug
- 17 More elegant
- 18 Swain of drama
- 19 Olympian
- 20 Nothing else than
- 21 Violinist's purchase
- 22 Surrealist painter
- 23 Curb
- 24 Germ
- 25 Travel term
- 26 Antefixial position
- 27 Tenant's concern
- 28 Gregory Peck role
- 29 Per in "Peter Pan"
- 30 Seine tributary
- 31 away (hide on a ship)
- 32 Sassy
- 33 Hit man's heater
- 34 Tokyo sash

## PEANUTS



## B. C.



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## REX MORGAN



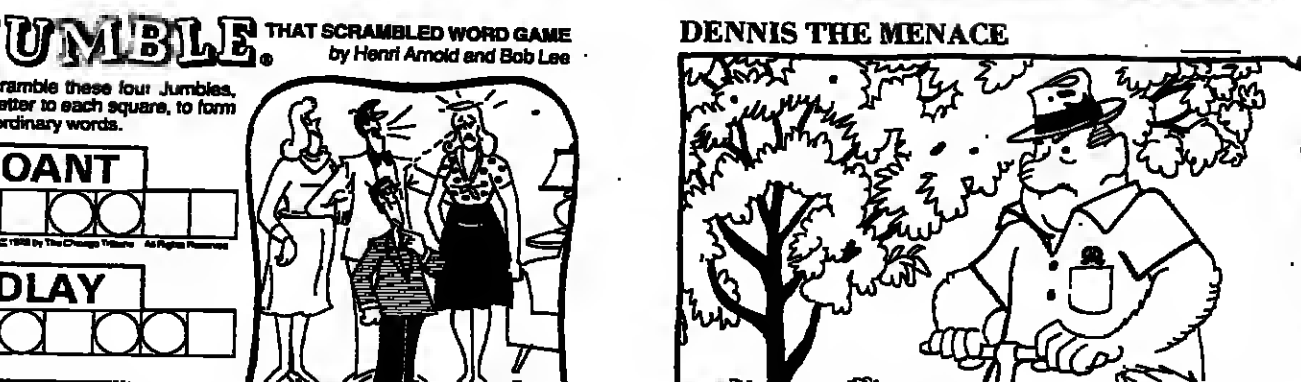
## JASPER CROOK



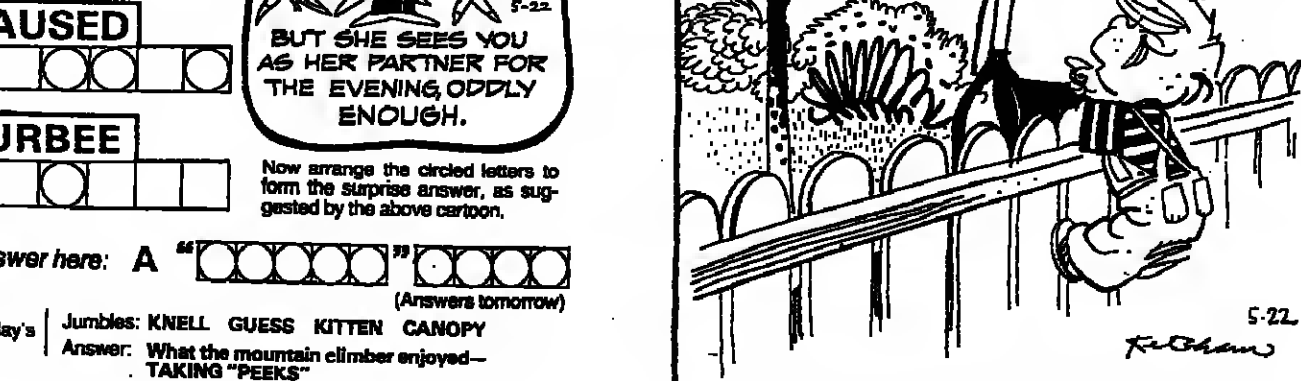
## JASPER CROOK



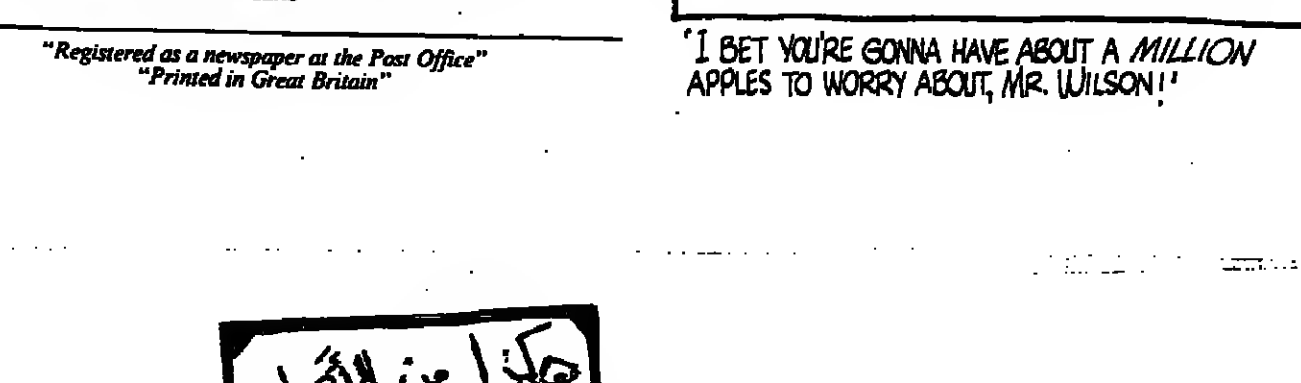
## JUMBLE



## JUMBLE



## JUMBLE



## BOOKS

## A PRISON AND A PRISONER

By Susan Sheehan. Houghton Mifflin. 275 pp. \$10.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

I DON'T know quite what to make of "A Prison and a Prisoner." Susan Sheehan is a good observer as well as a determined researcher, yet when I had finished her book, I felt at a loss to say what she thought—or wanted me to think—about the prisons and the particular prisoner she describes. I guess I have developed the habit of assuming that people who write serious books are trying to inform or persuade me in some way. It is difficult to imagine any other motive, unless we accept the idea that sound books can be turned out simply so that the author can make a living. Even so, it strikes me as impossible for Miss Sheehan not to have distilled some identifiable attitude from all her investigations.

"A Prison and a Prisoner" appeared originally in the New Yorker, and it reminds me of some of the stories I have read in that magazine. It is well-written and gives evidence of a superior sensibility, yet leaves me feeling a bit baffled as to how to respond to it. Perhaps Miss Sheehan is content to let me, and her other readers, make what we can of her material, just as many of the New Yorker's short story writers do. It's such a level experience in the sociological field that I'm not yet sure whether it's a good or a bad thing.

Here's the evidence, judge for yourself: Perhaps that is a youthful formula for a book. Perhaps it only takes getting used to. One is so accustomed to sentimentality, polemic or persuasion. Yet, if I were asked to give a summary opinion of "Prisons and a Prisoner," I don't believe I could do better than some answer such as "Apparently there are no simple solutions to the problem of dealing with criminals."

George Malinow, the pseudonymous prisoner of the title, "has been behind bars for all but three of the last 39 years." Paroled three times, he soon returned to crime after each release and is planning, when he is next released, to become a millionaire by tricking banks into lending him money, which he will then invest legally. Once he accomplishes this, he will go to Las Vegas and, with the help of Nick the Greek's winning formula for playing dice, he will become still richer.

His next step will be to move to the Philippines and marry a young woman there with whom he has corresponded for years. While he is already 57, he plans to have six children with her. Most of the time, George Malinow sounds benign, if a bit optimistic, yet he readily

concedes that he would have shot anyone who attempted to interfere with any of the robberies he has committed. Once they are warned, he says, it's their own fault.

Malinow's 36 years in prison can hardly be called dramatic. In fact, they read rather like a story of a comfort-loving man living in a slightly rundown hotel that caters exclusively to males, a man who supports himself by working, very strenuously, for a few hours a day; a man who has a wide circle of friends; who is in good health and possessed of an easy-going philosophical attitude.

While it is difficult for someone who has never had his freedom taken away—unless I count my experience in the Army—to judge the value of that freedom, George Malinow does not seem to live up to his own statement that prison is hell. We see him going to cook and his friends—instead of in the mess hall—looking at television, listening to the radio, chatting, enjoying an occasionally illegal drink, receiving friends and gifts on visitation days, writing 20-page letters to his "fanbase" and receiving as many as eight letters from various friends in one day himself.

His cell crowded with personal belongings, contraband food, dirt or smokes, his routine untroubled by the alleged tensions around him, Malinow reminds me of the sort of man who uses to join the peace time of the security and camaraderie it afforded him, the readiness with which he returns prison—he was out only seven weeks last time before being arrested for another robbery—suggests that he is not actively unhappy there. When he cites impatience with the slow process of earning money as his reason for turning crime, he sounds as if he believes that impatience was an allergy peculiar to himself.

Miss Sheehan, whose previous book, "A Welfare Mother," is a very well received, gives us an accurate but curiously passive picture of the current issues in prison management. When she tells us that the prevalent view in penology now that rehabilitation does not work was not sure whether she was reporting a trend or expressing an evaluation of her material.

We are given both a life history and a day-by-day diary of Malinow in jail. On the basis of these, formed the impression that, if he cannot live outside without working at an unpleasant job, he was just as soon be inside. Such opinions as rehabilitation, parole a determinate sentence seem naive or irrelevant when applied to him. Society would seem to be straight man in this story. It is Miss Sheehan's credit that she gives a vivid picture of prison life without indulging in—anytime if prison is indeed a hell, it must be Jean-Paul Sartre's kind: a room in this case a building, with other people.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

## CHESS

By Robert Byrne

In the instructive book "How to Open a Chess Game" by Evans Gligoric, Hort, Petrosian, Portisch, Keres and Larsen, the basic injunction laid down by Lajos Portisch is, "Your only task in the opening is to reach a playable middle game."

Besides being objectively playable—that is, without serious, uncompensated weaknesses or a stultifying sterility—the middle game aimed for in the opening should suit a player's style.

That's not an easy task. Suppose you have an aggressive style like the Finnish Grandmaster Heikki Westerinen's and you choose the King's Indian Defense as offering the most possibilities for counterattack of any queenside defense. There will still be variations in which pure defense is the only alternative to getting smashed.

One of these, the pawn sacrifice, was cleverly adopted by Grandmaster William Lombardy of New York against Westerinen in the sixth round of the Louis D. Statham international tournament in Lone Pine, Calif. When Westerinen failed to adapt his game to it, he was wiped out.

The capture of PxP, while not new, deserves a more thorough exploration. It may be that Black's better recapture would be 8... PxP, controlling his Q4 square and allowing his king rook to be used for defense. For example, 9 B-Q3, N-B3; 10 Q-O, N-Q5; 11 N-KN3, Q-K2; 12 Q-K1, B-Q2; 13 Q-R4, N-R4; 14 P-KN3; 15 P-KR3; 16 PxN, PxN forbids 16 QxP because of 16... N-B6!

This is not to judge 8... BxP as faulty, but after 9 B-Q3, Westerinen should not have permitted himself to be hemmed in by 9... N-B3!; 10 P-B5, B-Q2. In my game with Lubomir Kavalek, Monília, 1971, I held my own with 9... B-N5; 10 P-KR3, B-N4; 11 Q-B, N-B3; 12 Q-O, N-Q2; 13 Q-R2, P-QR3; 14 Q-RK1, P-QN4; 15 P-QN3, N-N3.

The only active play Westerinen could find lay in 16... P-N4, but after 17 Q-RQ1, KN-K1; 18 B-R6, Lombardy was ready to storm a helpless king position. After his powerful advance with 20 P-K5!, it was out of the question to return a pawn for air on the kingside with 20... P-B3 because 21 PxQP, N-N4; 22 NxN, BxN(4); 23 KR-K1, R-B2;



Position after 25... R-N1

24 PxP, PxP; 25 N-R4, P-B4; 26 N5 leaves only a few grisly details to be disposed of.

On 20... P-Q4; 21 P-B6ch, K-N1; Lombardy paused for 22 P-R6 rather than allow the chance for Q-R6, Q-Q3; 23 N-K4, Q-R4; 24 Q-R2, P-Q5; 25 N-K4, Westerinen could not play 23... P-Q1 since 24 Q-R6, BxN; 25 N-N4 forces mate.

Once again, after 23... N-K3; Q-R6, Lombardy threatened 24 N5, thus forcing 24... BxN; 25 B-R6.

The problem of how to sum Westerinen's still-intact king position was solved by Lombardy, deadly 26 N-R4!, carrying a threat of 27 R-B5!; P-R5; 28 BxR or 27... RxP, then 28 R-R5! with the same result.

After Lombardy's 27 N-B5!, incidentally preventing 27... Q-Q5 because of 28 R-B4!; QxP; 29 QxRch!; KxQ; 30 R-R4ch; N-N1; 31 N-K7mate.

Thus the primary threat of 28 B4! could not be stopped and in view of 29 R-R4, Westerinen gave up.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE			
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	1 P-Q4	15 Q-Q3	15 Q-Q3
2 P-K3	2 P-K3	16 P-B5	16 P-B5
3 B-N3	3 B-N3	17 Q-RQ1	17 Q-RQ1
4 P-Q4	4 P-Q4	18 B-R6	18 B-R6
5 P-K3	5 P-K3	19 P-B5	19 P-B5
6 P-Q4	6 P-Q4	20 P-K5!	20 P-K5!
7 P-Q4	7 P-Q4	21 PxQP	21 PxQP
8 B-Q3	8 B-Q3	22 NxN	22 NxN
9 P-B5	9 P-B5	23 KR-K1	23 KR-K1
10 P-KR3	10 P-KR3	24 N5	24 N5
11 Q-B	11 Q-B	25 B-R6	25 B-R6
12 Q-O	12 Q-O	26 N-R4!	26 N-R4!
13 Q-R2	13 Q-R2	27 R-B5!	27 R-B5!
14 Q-RK1	14 Q-RK1	28 BxR	28 BxR

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